## BANK STOCK GAINS ON VIENNA BOARI

Creditanstalt's Shares 40% Since Offering-First Post-War Meeting Held

## By GEORGE H. MORISON

Special to The New York Times.
VIENNA, July 7—Last Friday
the largest commercial bank in Austria—the Creditanstalt-Bank in Austria—the Creditanstalt-Bank-verein—held its first general meeting of shareholders since World War II.

This event was of considerable significance because Creditanstalt thad been state-nwned from 1946.

thad been state-wined from 1946 funtil last February, when the Government sold back 40 per cent of the share capital into private ownership.

Thirty per cent of the share capital of 500 million schillings was offered for sale publicly as non-voting preferred shares with a guaranteed minimum dividend of 6 per cent, at an issue price of 115, in low denominations known as volksaktien or people's shares. The remaining 10 per cent was offered as common stock with full voting rights at an issue price of 135.

Demand for both kinds of shares far exceeded available supply both when issued and later, especially after it became known that Creditanstalt would Continued on Page 34. Column

## Continued From Page 35

declare a dividend of 7 per cent for 1958 instead of the expected 5 per cent. On the Vienna Stock Exchange last Friday Creditan-stalt-volksaktien were changing

hands at 160—a gain of nearly
40 per cent since February.
At that price the yield was
nearly 4.4 per cent against 5.22
per cent on the issue price.

Addressing shareholders at Friday's meeting, Dr. Josef Joham, general manager of Creditanstalt, emphasized that the supreme task of Austrian commercial banks was to enable the Austrian economy to adapt itself to conditions bound to prevail when the European Comvail when the European Comladin Market and free trade area,
become realities, For this economic transformation, he said,
Austria will need large amounts
of new investment capital, for
example to apply the principled of automation—the automatic hontrol of machines and
communications.
Primarily, Dr. Joham said,
Austria must rely on her own
resources in raising new invest-

resources in raising new invest-ment capital. That means con-sumption must be curtailed and taxation revised to allow pri-vate savings to increase, he de-clared. Foreign loans and credits will be indispensable but t character, he continued. Investing only if Austrian currency is kept stable and price and wage levels maintained, Dr. Joham

said.

The task of Austrian commercial banks will be to cultivate the capital market, directing all 5. available resources to the most ht prolific uses, he declared. Savers in Austria must be persuaded to

r in Austria must be persuaded to thinvest in shares rather than er bonds, the meeting was told.

Dr. Joham said that shares would become attractive only if taxes were cut drastically. The corporation tax is 70 per cent of gross earnings, the dividend tax is 17.7 per cent.

Bond Offerings Rise Sharply New state and municipal